

STATE-AID TO RELIGION.

From the Southern Spectator for August.)
THE propriety of affording State-aid to religion has been already keenly agitated in each of the Australian colonies, and in all but one of them is still one of the leading unsettled questions of the day. This is not to be wondered at; indeed, a little consideration will show that it was inevitable. In the mother country two conflicting elements have long been in existence. On the one hand, there has been national Church, with its social and political supremacy; on the other, Dissent, with its unceasing protest. In every British colony to which there is a large and indiscriminate immigration of the middle and working classes, members of both these ecclesiastical parties are sure to find a place, who will transfer to the new land the antagonism originated in the old. But a very short time suffices to show that, by changing the field of conflict, the relative position of the combatants has been greatly altered, and that the battle must be waged for the future under very different auspices.

It is no breach of charity to say that the Church of England is not a theoretical institution, constructed after the fashion of a modern revolutionary constitution. It is not the result of an attempt to realise an ideal. It was the result of circumstances, and bears conspicuously all the marks of the age and country in which it was established, and of the men by whom its foundations were laid. How it came to be what it is, and how much of it is the result of a compromise between the forces in conflict at the time of its origin, the student may read in the brilliant pages of Macaulay. As an institution, it is essentially national. It is no copy of a similar model elsewhere. It is racy of the soil. It is an historical product—a living result of the activities of preceding ages. But for that very reason it is untranslatable. Part and parcel as it is of the British constitution, twining in and out through the who's social and political framework of the State, it can never enter in a similar manner as a component part into any other constitution—not even in a British colony, where British sympathies and the wish to imitate British precedents are the strongest. The children of the English Church find themselves in the colonies somewhat at a loss. They have their ancient liturgy, and they can retain the main features of their ecclesiastical polity, but this is all. Except by tradition and descent they are no longer members of a National Church.

Facts and logic are often at variance. A thing gets established on grounds very different from those on which it is subsequently defended. Admirers and apologists of the Established Church in Britain have striven to demonstrate its justice and excellence, by arguments which never entered the heads of Henry the Eighth or Cromwell. But when an institution is assailed by vehement opponents, it is necessary to say something in its behalf; and where many interests are dependent upon it, there is sure to be no lack of ingenious and ardent advocates. There are treatises almost without end in support of the existence, and in vindication of the righteousness, of the English Church, and out of these its members find no difficulty in selecting reasons which they readily accept as sufficient to fortify their allegiance.

Many of these reasons, however, cannot survive emigration. They lose all their vitality in a new land. Their virtue evaporates, and, after a short effort to make use of them, they are abandoned as no longer serviceable. The exclusive endowment in these colonies of any single sect is impossible—in fact, inevitable. It seemed part of the ordained development of Christian principles. We do not read that objections were taken to it; or that dangers were anticipated. It was welcomed as a good thing for religion. It needed time to produce all the consequences. At the Reformation, the relations of Church and State were not much discussed or understood. The reformers protested against existing corruptions, without seeing distinctly one great and constant source of those corruptions. The reform movement, in a small degree, trusted for aid to the civil power. But freedom of thought was secured by Luther's struggle, and one inevitable consequence of that freedom was, that the doctrine of Christian Voluntarism, as the proper basis of Church support, began slowly to rise above ground. It adheres were few and despised; yet now it not only gains a patient audience amongst statesmen, but has been already adopted as a fundamental national principle in more than one instance. It is a distinctive feature of the great American republic, and important British colonies have also recognised it as the true ecclesiastical policy. In no case, where it has been adopted, has it as yet been, after trial, rejected; and where it is still opposed, there is felt to be an inevitable tendency towards its realisation; so steadily has this opinion made its way—dead against the opposition of rank and wealth and power!

It is this doctrine which is now contending in Australia against the universal endowment principle. The two opinions are brought face to face, and Christians and politicians are called on to choose between them. The basis of the opposition to voluntary-in-lieu is in a distrust of its efficacy. There is not much desire to maintain the principle of State-Churchism on its own account, nor is there any wide-spread feeling that to dispense with it would be sin. What there is of such opinion is mainly the remnant of imported ecclesiastical polity, and is not a naturalised colonial doctrine. On the contrary, it is admitted that there are inconveniences attaching to the grant-in-aid; and most of those who still advocate it would be ready to dispense with it altogether, but for a fear that the interests of religion would thereby suffer. It is on the low ground of expediency that the rest of the battle has to be fought out. Will religion be adequately supported without the aid of the State? This is the real question now pressed on the volunteers, and which they are now challenged to answer. They may indeed demand that the question should be narrowed still further, and that they should be only compelled to show that religion would be well supported without the grant as it is with it. For they may contend that the grant has practically failed to realise the national Christianity it pretends to achieve—that the money has been swallowed up with comparative little to show for it—and that, therefore, if actual and not theoretical Voluntarism is to be pointed at on the one side, actual and not theoretical state-religion should be pointed at on the other. But waiving this consideration, the question in its double aspect presents itself now to the colonial legislatures, and their constituents: Will State support secure national religion, and could that result be accomplished on the Voluntary system? If these two questions are answered, the first in the negative and the latter in the affirmative, the dispute will be set at rest; and it is to these points, therefore, that those who are anxious to clear up the truth should address themselves.

The direct and old-fashioned alliance of Church and State, by the exclusive endowment of any particular sect, being instinctively abandoned on all hands as an impossible policy, (all the customary arguments in its favour and which still hold their ground in the old country, notwithstanding,) the Church question descends to an inferior footing. Its very nomenclature is changed. It appears now as the question of "State-aid to Religion." The obligation of the State to teach the truth being surrendered, something else is clung to which it is the duty of the State to patronise—something more vague and general than truth—viz., religion. And as religion is supposed to belong to all sects, which truth evidently cannot, it is thought that the main result is secured, and the political injustice avoided by endowing each sect in proportion to its numbers. This, it is said, is merely redistributing amongst the sects a part of the general taxation. The State levies the money through the Custom House, instead of leaving it to be collected at the church doors.

By this means every man is made to pay for his own religion; and he does this, when he is smoking his pipe or drinking his toddy, without the exercise of much grudging. This plan is lauded, too, as having the advantage of levying the assessment with tolerable equality, and spreading it over the whole community, instead of devolving it on a few liberal persons, as is too much the case in the voluntary system. It should be alleged that the greater part of the Customs revenue is derived from tobacco and spirits, and that therefore the support of religion falls most heavily on those who consume those luxuries, it may be retorted, that those who smoke and drink most are those who stand most in need of religious instruction, and so a rude justice is still maintained.

This universal endowment plan chimes in so well with the indolent apathy of those who wish to see religious ordinances decently maintained, but who dislike the uncertainty, trouble, and annoyance of perpetual subscriptions, and is so agreeable to the views of those that look forward to the pulpit as offering a good social position, together with a guaranteed salary, that it might have been established with general consent, and have had a long lease of life, till it had begotten abuses which made the world weary of it, if all the denominations had been willing to acquiesce in it. But the time has gone by for giving it such a trial as would really embrace all. It was not propounded as a piece of State policy till the doctrine of Christian voluntarism had struck deep root into society. The defection of any denomination from the scheme spoils its symmetry; and when several denominations, collectively forming a large part of the community, stand aloof, it becomes glaringly inequitable. This is the case at present. There are bodies of Christians who hold firmly to the notion that the Church is to be sustained by free-will offerings alone, and who cannot be bribed by any temptation into accepting State-aid for their own relief. They are regarded by the supporters of Churches as possessed with a troublesome crotchet, as acting a kind of dog-in-the-manger fanaticism, and as preventing by their obstinate fanaticism the establishment of a convenient system for the satisfactory support of religion. But their doctrine, so stoutly held and so strongly denounced, is steadily making its way, in a manner quite unaccountable to those who see in it only the narrow views of perverses minds. In these, and indeed in almost all the British colonies, there are only four sects who take the public money for their Church purposes. These sects comprise, collectively, the greater portion of the wealth, the population, the fashion and the influence of colonial society. Yet they are unable to make headway against the voluntary heresy; they receive the grant in aid yearly, with a presentiment that they will soon receive it no more; and foresee that they will be compelled, however reluctantly, to rely on that system of free-will offerings they so much dislike and mistrust.

The gradual but irresistible advance of the belief in Christian voluntarism is a fact which may well challenge the attention of the politician, and may perhaps force the conviction, that its success can be owing only to its intrinsic truth. At the first planting of Christianity, the notion of its being supported by the State was, for obvious reasons, never entertained. It was enough for the early Christians if they were not persecuted. But when an absolute emperor became Christian, then the idea of making the nation Christian found place. It was a very natural one under the circumstances—in fact, inevitable. It seemed part of the ordained development of Christian principles.

Can any instance be pointed out which was successful, which realised the theory, and which did not degenerate in proportion as the Church ceased to be an embodiment of Christian life, and became an instrument of State policy? Is it or is it not a fact that national Churches, under all forms, have been national failures; and that they have not only com short of their pretensions, but have proved themselves the prolific parents of not a few evils and dis-tractions? Because, if so, we have studied human nature, who have read ecclesiastical history, who can observe the various aspects of the different parts of Christendom at that day, and who know by personal experience what the working of Christian principle in the hearts. We want a God-fearing people. Shall we say, as our experience of the past, "this kind cometh not forth but by"—State endowments?

The voluntary advocate is not content to rest his case on theory. He appeals to the history of Christendom. Have not national Churches existed in Europe in great variety, among people of various races, and under such diversity of circumstances as to afford a very wide basis of experiment? Can any instance be pointed out which was successful, which realised the theory, and which did not degenerate in proportion as the Church ceased to be an embodiment of Christian life, and became an instrument of State policy?

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor took his seat at three o'clock, ten Aldermen being present.

CONTINUATION OF MINUTES.

The Town Clerk read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were then upon confirmed.

REPORTS.

Several reports from the Finance Committee, Light Committee, Water Committee, and Improvement Committee, were received.

PETITIONS.

Alderman GOLDEN presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Crown and Riley streets, praying that gas-lamps be retained and gas introduced for the lighting of that street.

REFERRED TO THE LIGHTING COMMITTEE.

Alderman GOLDEN moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received by the Council on the 3rd instant, recommending a scale of charges for supply of water to steam-engine boilers," be adopted.

Alderman OATLEY seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

PUBLIC LAMPS.

Alderman WILLIAMS moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received by the Council on the 3rd instant, recommending a reduction of public lamps in various parts of the city," be adopted.

Alderman OATLEY seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

PETITION: DENTON AND OTHERS.

Alderman ROBERTS moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received by the Council on the 3rd instant, a petition from Denton, Wild, and Walker, on the erection of steps in Market-street," be approved.

The report was adverse to the prayer of the petition.

Alderman OATLEY seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

CLERK OF WORKS: FORAGE FOR A HORSE.

Alderman ROBERTS moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received by the Council on the 3rd instant, recommending that the sum of £50 (fifty pounds) per annum be allowed the Clerk of Works for forage for a horse," be adopted.

Alderman OATLEY seconded the motion.

Alderman HILL presented a petition from twenty-five inhabitants of Anne-street, praying that that street be proclaimed a street under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation.

Alderman HILL presented a petition from Dominic Gilhooley, the late watchman of the George-street Markets, praying that the Council reinstate him in his former situation. Received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received from the City Surveyor, informing the Council that Mr. William Spiers, of Erskine-street, had infringed the Building Act by erecting a fence across Anne-street.

The letter was sent from the Colonial Secretary's office, asking for advice concerning the by-laws of the Council with reference to the issue of licenses for vehicles trading for hire in the city of Sydney.

A letter was read from Mr. Wilson, inspector of water works, tendering his resignation to the Council of his situation—which he had held for the last eight years.

A letter was read from Fawcett and Dunn, the lessees of the fountains at the Circular Quay and Soldiers' Point, with reference to a motion to be cancelled, and that the fountains be let by public auction.

The parties demurred to such steps being taken, instead of which they had paid in the amount of their contract. The lessees also complained that their contract was interfered with by Council having contracted with Captain Towns for a supply of water to his wharf for the use of ships.

A letter was read from Hugh Murphy, informing the Council of the names of his sureties for the fulfilment of his contract of the sewerage works undertaken by him.

A letter was read from Messrs. Bradbridge and Phillips, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the Council, informing them that their tender for the assessment of the city had been accepted.

A letter was read from G. A. Lloyd and Co., initiating the desire of that firm to contract for the business of the Council in the supply of water-tanks and other plant.

A letter was read from M. A. Durbinck, stating that the value she placed on the land proposed to be taken by the Council for the erection of a public fountain at Crown-street was £12,162, the frontage being 1013 feet six inches, at £12 per foot.

The Mayor laid on the table a return of the persons proposed as sureties by the officers of the Council for the due performance of their several works.

QUESTION.

Alderman RYAN and the Mayor, from whom were the tickets received that were given to the members of the Council for entry into the Legislative Chamber at the opening of the Parliament. He attended in consequence of receiving such a ticket, but he could not find as much as a seat there for his accommodation.

The Mayor replied that the President of the Legislative Council, through the courtesy of the members of the Corporation, had sent tickets for the opening of Parliament to him; those tickets had been distributed to the several members. As to want of accommodation, he was unable to satisfy the worthy Alderman why it was that better accommodation was not provided.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Alderman WILLIAMS moved, "That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts," be adopted.

Alderman SMITHES seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

HAY AND CATTLE MARKET.

Alderman SUTHERLAND moved, "That the Special Market Committee be instructed to take into consideration, and report on, the complaints made by the lessee of the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market, and all other matters connected with the same."

Alderman ROBERTS seconded the resolution, which was put and passed.

SEWERS IN GEORGE-STREET.

Alderman SUTHERLAND moved, "That the City Engineer be instructed to call on this Council to name and length of all streets or places where water-pipes are now laid, with size of pipe; the names and length of all streets and lanes where he would recommend this Council to lay down pipes, with sizes of same; also the cost of laying, probable revenue to be derived from same, and the number, length, and size of all pipes, with the value of the same."

He added in this matter that the many of the citizens were paying water rates, although no water was laid on to their premises. This was a grievance he desired to have removed. There were a great number of water pipes lying about the town over ground, and these if laid down, and water laid on to additional streets, a large revenue would be derived therefrom.

Alderman WILLIAMS seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

SEWERS IN FIFTY-STREET.

Alderman SUTHERLAND moved, "That the City Engineer be instructed to call on this Council to name the sewers on the site of a new sewer in George-street, and various properties, and empty its contents in Castlereagh-street, near the Cattle Market, specifying the number of closets connected with such sewer: and that the Health Officer be requested to accompany the engineer in this matter."

Alderman SMITHES seconded the resolution, which was put and passed.

DRAIN FROM YORK TO CLARENCE-STREET.

Alderman NORTHWOOD moved, "That the Improvement Committee be instructed to report upon the advisability of constructing an underground drain from York-street to Clarence-street, and crossing Clarence-street in York-street, under the pathway in front of Messrs. Walker, Denton, Wild, and Board's premises."

Alderman NEALE seconded the resolution, which was put and passed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

Alderman MURPHY moved, "That the Government having agreed to refund to the Council the cost of Castlereagh-street, the City Engineer be instructed to prepare plans and specification for the immediate performance of the work."

Alderman SUTHERLAND seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO TOWNS' WHARF.

Alderman ROBERTS moved, "That the resolution, passed by the Council on the 30th of July last, adopting and confirming the report of the Water Committee, in relation to the contract by the late City Engineer with Messrs. R. Towns and Co., for the supply of water to the shipping lying at their wharf, by which report it was recommended that the supply to the shipping be discontinued after one month's notice to be suspended."

It seemed to him that this report, when it was read, had not received the attention it deserved, and that there was one statement in the report at variance with the facts—the strongest argument that could be advanced against the adoption of the report. The worthy Alderman reviewed the whole subject, and commented on all the salient points in favour of the subject matter of the report.

Alderman WILLIAMS opposed the motion, and spoke up till "Time" was called.

Alderman HILL seconded the motion, and was followed on the same side by Alderman OATLEY, SUTHERLAND, and MURPHY.

Alderman ROBERTS replied; and the motion being put was negatived.

The Council adjourned at seven o'clock.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. FURTH AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Gold, China, Glass, Porcelain, Laces, Bracelets, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate, Jewellery.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THREKELD.—On the Circular Quay, at 10 a.m., at half-past 3 o'clock, Books, Scantling, Slates, Quaerings, Deals, Deck Planks, Cement, Boxes.

MR. W. NEWELL.—At Mr. Gould's, bottom of the Hill-street, on the 11th instant, Furniture, Household Utensils, Plate, Cutlery, Household Linen, &c.

MESSRS. DEAN AND CO.—On Lamb's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Hotted Porter.

MESSRS. BURG AND CO.—On the Premises, in a lane in Stanhope-street, between Rouse and Pitt-streets, Household Furniture and Effects; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Gums, Revolvers, Watches, &c.

MESSRS. BURG AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery and Clothing, Theatrical Dresses.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—In the Cattle Market Yards, at 2 o'clock, Unbroken Cales.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Plate, Cutlery, Household Linen, &c.

MESSRS. DEAN AND CO.—On the Premises, in a lane in the Albert District; Furniture Bins in the Albert District, with 20,000 Weights.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—At the "Crown and Kettle," corner of Pitt and York-streets, at 11 o'clock, Old, Unexpired Term of Lease, Licenses, Gas Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. BURG AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hams.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND SCHROEDER.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dosearts, Spring-cars, Dray-horses, Saddlery.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dray-carts, Gigs, Omnibuses, Saddles, Harness, &c.

MR. G. PICKERING.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Books, and Sundries.

FAIR OF WALES TERRACE.—BURTON'S YACHT, Circular.

The programme of the performances announced for this day is one of great attraction, and the celebrated equestrian, Mr. W. H. Burton, will receive the patronage of the public on the occasion of his first benefit in our city.

CAMPBELL TOWN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the St. Patrick Inn, Goulburn-street, before the City Coroner, touching the death of a woman named Agnes Alexander, when evidence to the following effect was given. It appeared that a man named Samuel Lee, who describes himself as a painter by trade, and who had a child, had a quarrel with his wife, on Sunday morning last, was proceeding down Drift-street, when he observed the deceased sitting at the corner of Drift and Clarence streets; she appeared to be breathless with great difficulty; at his solicitation deceased accompanied witness to a neighbouring public-house, where he treated her to a glass of rum, which she drank undiluted; the two then went together to the public-house to a coffee shop, where these places deceased was compelled to rest several times to take breath; after this they visited another public-house, where deceased took from witness a second glass of rum: it was then about 7 o'clock in the morning; they then proceeded towards Durand's Alley, where witness lived, resting several times on the way; on arriving at witness' residence, deceased was unable to get up, and was carried into the house; he had a cup of coffee each; on the way to these places deceased was compelled to rest several times to take breath; 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SALES BY AUCTION.

Parties on the look-out for a Public House, good situation, near Pitt-street.

CADRIN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Crown and Kettle, corner of Barrack-street and York-street, the unexpired term of lease, license, &c. No reserve.

To Grocers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, &c., &c.

RICHARD PERK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

20 cwt hynamon tea
35 cases North Wales cheese
14 ditto double Cork rass butter
100 ditto various fruits
70 cases pistachios
10 packets hoss
20 cases parsi parley
7 cases Glenfield starch
37 cases jams, etc. 4 cases.

Terms at sale.

Black Raisins.
Just Landet.
To Grocer, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, August 19th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely, 150 boxes superior Elena raisins.

To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, August 19th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely, 200 cases bottled fruits
200 cases dried fruits
50 ditto cast oil
5 ditto cases
10 cases nuts
8 ditto oatmeal
8 bags flour
50 ditto 1/2 mustard
18 cases confectionery, in 1/2 lbs.
8 cases blacking, 6d. and 1/-, bottle.

Terms at sale.

Postponed until MONDAY next, August 20th, 1857.

At 11 o'clock prompt, at the Bank Auction Rooms.

Lease and Goodwill of the Nelson Hotel, corner of Castle-rough and Campbell streets, in the vicinity of the Haymarket.

To Publicans and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, August 20th, 1857, at 12 o'clock precisely.

The house is well situated, and doing a good business from a country road. The only reason for the present proprietor's leaving is an urgent business calling him to a distant part of the interior.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, August 20th, 1857.

Important Unusual Extensive Sale, 200 Packages Glass and Earthen Ware, comprising a superior assortment.

Now landed, ex Newton.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, August 20th, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

Two hundred packages earthenware and glassware, comprising—

Flowing-blue and mulberry breakfast cups and saucers, in great variety of patterns and colours
With saucers, 6d. and 1/- each
Ditto dishes, 3d. and 30/- each
Ditto cover dishes, 8 and 11/- each
Blue chamber, 4d. chancy and 1/-
Toilette sets, assorted

Crates assorted, earthenware
GLASSWARE.
Best half-pint moulded tumblers
Ditto ditto heavy-ditto

Brickbells
Decanters, cut, in sets

Salt, ash, and moulded
Decanters, moulded, in sets

Handsome lustres
Ditto cut wine glasses
Ditto decanters and liqueurs

Crates and frames
Butters and sugars, plain and moulded
Candy and marmalade
Finger and jelly custards
Confectionaries and covers

Moulded dishes, sweetmeats, &c.

Terms at sale.

The auctioneer directs particular attention to this important sale, comprising one of the largest lot of goods offered for a long period.

Furniture and Pictures.

FRIDAY, August 21, 1857.

To Parties Furnishing, General Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, August 21, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

Assortment of furniture, comprising—

Easy chairs
Mahogany sideboards
Dishes, plates, couches

Canes ditto, tables

Two super full compass organs
Washstands
Clocks, engraving, Albert and Queen, Abraham and Isaac
China ornaments, &c.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 20th August, 1857.

Dinner School Books.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Elwood Walter, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock.

200 ditto books, 122 entitled—1 case, containing 40 dozen boys' spelling books

All more or less damaged by sea-water.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th August, 1857.

11 Case Books

9 Case Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock.

200 ditto books, 122 entitled—1 case, containing 40 dozen boys' spelling books

All more or less damaged by sea-water.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues of the books will be ready the day previous to the sale.

Friar's No. 1 Belmont Sperm Candles.

To Grocers, Shippers, and Storekeepers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock, 300 boxes Friar's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles.

Terms at sale.

Fine Fresh-made Household Flour.

For Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.

To Bakers, Millers, Shippers, and Corn Dealers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, at quarter to 1 o'clock, 10 tons super fine fresh-made household flour, without reserve.

Terms at sale.

STATIONERY.

Playing cards

Dice, backgammon, &c.

Dominoes, &c.

Musical boxes

Engravings

Portfolio pocketbooks

Portfolios, memorandum, &c.

With a large assortment of first-class stationery.

Terms at sale.

Catalogues of the books will be ready the day previous to the sale.

Friar's No. 1 Belmont Sperm Candles.

To Grocers, Shippers, and Storekeepers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, at quarter to 1 o'clock, 10 tons super fine fresh-made household flour, without reserve.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Byas' Bottled Porter, Damaged.

Ex Elwood Walter, from London.

Auction Sale, Lamb's Wharf, TUESDAY MORNING.

WESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street, THIS DAY, 18th August, at half-past 10 o'clock, 11 o'clock precisely.

Most important to Tea Dealers, Grocers, Oil and Colour Men, Soap Rollers, Country Dealers, Shippers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Robert Towns and Co., to submit to positive sale by auction, on the above day, immediately after the sale of the damaged household flour, 10 tons super fine fresh-made household flour, Royal Saxon, Ass Packer, Blasted Rose, and other ships, Ex Inchnam.

Bright sun-dried Pampanga, 100 tons, a most superior sample.

50 tons Yeo Yeo.

Ex Amherst.

Extensive Auction Sale.

At H. Towns and Co.'s Wharf.

THURSDAY, the 20th August, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Most important to Tea Dealers, Grocers, Oil and Colour Men, Soap Rollers, Country Dealers, Shippers, and others.

Prime Colonial-dried Beef.

To Shippers, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, Captains of Ships, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock.

200 cases prime colonial-dried beef.

50 cases prime oil.

50 cases hoss

20 cases parsi parley

7 cases Glenfield starch

37 cases jams, etc. 4 cases.

Terms at sale.

Fine Scotch Oatmeal.

Just landed, in prime condition.

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